

An A/D converted and inputted signal is stored in a memory. A sliding correlator sequentially reads the signal stored in the memory and despreads this signal. A despreading timing is adjusted and then the candidate for a despreading code is outputted from a code generation circuit. The despreading code outputted at a predetermined timing is used for obtaining a correlation value of signals outputted from the memory, using the sliding correlator. Thus, by storing signals in the memory, fluctuation of a correlation value caused by fading does not occur while specifying a code or detecting a despreading timing.